

myrmecophilous *Runchomyia wellmani*, mosquitoes, and tse-tse flies were all touched upon. Beetles (of which a large collection was made) came next. The stinging larvæ of a malacoderm (Drilus) and of an elaterid (*Tetralobus*) were first mentioned. *Zographus ferox* was spoken of as a common article of food, together with large buprestids. One of these latter (*Psiloptera monstruosa*), of very remarkable appearance, was commented upon. The tiger beetles and the blister beetles were specially discussed in relation to geographical distribution and general biological conditions in the region. Numerous species of Hymenoptera were referred to. Formidable social wasps (*Belonogaster guerini*, *Polistes fastidiosus*, etc.) and some large species of *Scolia*, *Salix*, etc., were described. Many bees, a majority of them new, were collected. The existence of mites (*Paragreenia*) in an abdominal pouch of a carpenter bee was reported. The address closed with some notes on the habits of certain ants, *Camponotus wellmani*, *Pheidole punctulata*, *Polyrhachis militaris*, and *Paltothyreus tarsatus*.

—Doctor Howard introduced Dr. F. B. Smith, Director of the Transvaal Department of Agriculture. Doctor Smith told of the great debt that the other countries owe to the United States for the progress in economic entomology, and also spoke of the excellent work of the late Mr. C. B. Simpson, a former member of this Society, who started the entomological work of the Transvaal Department of Agriculture and the Inter-Colonial Locust Bureau of South Africa.

—Mr. Charles R. Ely presented the following paper and exhibited specimens of the adults of the species treated and of some closely related species:

DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW SPECIES OF ACROBASIS.

[Lepidoptera, Pyralidæ.]

BY CHARLES R. ELY.

Among some specimens of the genus *Acrobasis* taken by the writer at East River, Conn., were a few which are pronounced

by Dr. H. G. Dyar to belong to two species hitherto undescribed. Doctor Dyar has kindly allowed me the privilege of describing and naming them.

✓ ***Acrobasis sylviella*, n. sp.** ✓

Head and thorax ash-gray; abdomen gray, the segments ringed with yellow-gray. Fore wings ash-gray, with smoky shadings; the scale ridge very dark, broad and short; outer line dark, very distinct, accentuated by an outer pale-gray shade; beyond this a dark band followed by a lighter shade; a marginal row of dark dots; fringes pale; discal dots separate in two specimens, joined in one specimen. In the male there is, on the under side, a very short, black costal streak near the base of the fore wings and a notch on the costal margin near the base. Hind wings yellow-gray, with smoky tinge, dark near margin.

Expanse 19 to 20.5 mm.

Two males and one female, East River, Conn., July 19 and 22, 1908 (Chas. R. Ely).

Type.—No. 12115, U. S. National Museum.

✓ ***Acrobasis irrubriella*, n. sp.**

This species is quite close to *Acrobasis latifasciella* Dyar,^a from which it may be distinguished by the following points of difference: Head and thorax not so reddish; band beyond the scale ridge narrower, only slightly marked with orange-red; outer line only slightly mesially exserted, not so distinctly denticulate, not followed by an orange-red shade.

Expanse 18.5–19.5 mm.

Two males and one female, East River, Conn., July 8, 20, and 24, 1908 (Chas. R. Ely).

Type.—No. 12116, U. S. National Museum.

—Doctor Howard exhibited drawings of the antennæ of *Tyndarichus* and *Schedius*, new genera of the family Encyrtinæ, and stated that these insects are egg parasites of the gipsy moth in Japan and apparently very important. He said that it is rather remarkable that two such closely related species should be parasitic on the same host in the same locality.

—Doctor Howard also exhibited a drawing of *Atoposomoides*, a new genus of Elachertinæ, and stated that while from

^a Notes on the species of *Acrobasis*, with descriptions of new ones, by Harrison G. Dyar, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., x, p. 45, 1908.